

CHINA

THE



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1646. 號二十月九年八十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1868. 日六廿月七年辰戌治局 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—H. ALGAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
London Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Corinthian. GORDON & GUTCH, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. LATER HENDY & Co.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GUTCH, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco.
CHINA.—Sutton, Brown & Co. Amoy,
Giles & Co. Foochow, THOMPSON &
Co. Canton, U. K. RUTH & Co.

Arrivals.
Sept. 11, *Drake*, H.B.M. gunboat, 230,
Geordy, Swatow, September 9.

Departures.
Sept. 12, *Clan Alpine*, for Whampoa.
12, *Arcton*, for Whampoa.
12, *Houghly*, for Foochow.
12, *Loss of Gutter*, for Foochow.
12, *Schultz*, for Bangkok.

Shipping Reports.
H. B. M. gunboat *Drake*, from Swatow,
reports fine weather. Thursday morning,
passed a steamer steering to the North.

Under Despatch.
For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per
Yuen, on Monday, the 14th inst., at Noon.
For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Noria*, on
Tuesday, the 15th inst., at Noon.
For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—Per
Arcton, on Tuesday, the 22nd in-
stant, at 2 p.m.

New Advertisements.
TO BE LET.
THE House No. 10, Shelley Street. Gas
and Water laid on. Rent \$40 per
month.
Apply to
THOS. HJWARD.
Hongkong, September 12, 1868.

NEITHER the Captain or Consignee of
the Ship *SHIP*, will be Responsible
for any Debts contracted by the Officers or
Crew.
Hongkong, September 11, 1868. 25sep

FOR SALE.
A Small Invoice of very superior CHAM-
PAGNE. Apply to
HOWARD HODGES.
Hongkong, September 10, 1868.

FOR SALE.
AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.
THE following SETS of the "CHINA
MAIL" can be obtained, stitched
in paper wrappers, at the rate of 25 cents
per copy viz—

No.	Price.
1 set, deficient	5. per set \$5.75.
21 "	4. 5. "
22 "	4. 5. "
23 "	4. 5. "
24 "	4. 5. "
25 "	4. 5. "
26 "	4. 5. "
27 "	4. 5. "
28 "	4. 5. "
29 "	4. 5. "
30 "	4. 5. "
31 "	4. 5. "
32 "	4. 5. "
33 "	4. 5. "
34 "	4. 5. "
35 "	4. 5. "
36 "	4. 5. "
37 "	4. 5. "
38 "	4. 5. "
39 "	4. 5. "
40 "	4. 5. "
41 "	4. 5. "
42 "	4. 5. "
43 "	4. 5. "
44 "	4. 5. "
45 "	4. 5. "
46 "	4. 5. "
47 "	4. 5. "
48 "	4. 5. "
49 "	4. 5. "
50 "	4. 5. "

Also a few separate copies of Nos. 1, 2,
3, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, and from 19 to 24.
C. A. SAINT.

FOR SALE AT EAST POINT.
A Complete assortment of Lowmoor and
A Thorncroft PLATE and SHEET IRON,
BAR, ROD, ANGLE IRON and RIVETS,
Double Shear, Spring and Blister STEEL,
in round, square and flat bars. BABBIT
METAL, Rods and Pipes. GAS FITTINGS
of every description. BOILER TUBES, Pres-
sure GAUGES, FILES, PACKING and
all kinds of Engineer's Supplies.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 1, 1868. mar10

ST. SAVIOR'S COLLEGE.
WELLINGTON ST., CORNER OF POTTINGER
STREET.
THE COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS FOR EUROPEANS
will be re-opened after the Summer
Holidays on the 15th instant.
The Pupils are divided into various
Classes, by reason of the different branches
taught in the Schools.
1st. In the English Class, from 10 A.M.
to 2.30 P.M. every day, Thursdays and
Sundays excepted; Reading, Writing,
Grammar, and Composition are taught;
besides Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Algebra,
Geometry, Mensuration and Geography.
2nd. In the Portuguese Class, from 10
A.M. to 3 P.M., is taught Reading, Writing,
Grammar, and Composition, with the Ele-
ments of Arithmetic.
3rd. In the French Class, on Tuesdays
and Fridays, from 8.30 A.M. to 9.30 A.M.,
is taught Reading, Writing, Grammar and
Composition.
4th. In the Chinese Class, from 6.30
P.M. to 7.30 P.M. every day; Sundays ex-
cepted; is taught Reading and Writing.
5th. Drawing School, on Tuesday and
Friday, from 3 P.M. to 4 P.M.
6th. Music Lesson, every day, except
Sunday.
For further particulars, apply to the
Very Reverend
T. RAMONDI, P.A.,
Principal.
Hongkong, September 9, 1868. 24sep

M. W. SALWAY
ARCHITECT, &c.,
Hongkong Hotel.

New Advertisements.
GARRISON THEATRE.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
By kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel
G. J. BURNE.
THE BAND AMATEURS 73rd Regiment will
perform
This Evening,
12th September, 1868.
MISS MARION HARTLEY,
From Principal Theatres
MELBOURNE, SYDNEY AND NEW ZEALAND.
Peep Show Man.
The Peep Show Man, H. HAZARD,
Mary, Miss MARION HARTLEY.
Scenery for this piece by the celebrated
J. B. HOLLAND.
A Stump Oration.
The whole to conclude with
A Rough Diamond.
Margery, The Rough Diamond, MISS MARION
Cousin Joe, HARTLEY.
W. WHITMAN.
ADMISSION.—
Reserved Seats, 100, \$1.00
Front, 50
Doors open at 8 o'clock, performance to
commence at 9.
CORP. E. WATSE,
Manager.
Hongkong, September 11, 1868. sep14

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACT.
TENDERS, sealed (in Duplicate)
marked, "Tenders for part of wall
right bank only of Magazine Kelle's Is-
land," will be received at this Office, up to
Noon, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant,
from persons desirous of contracting for the
said work.
Plans, Specifications, and Terms and
Conditions of Contract can be seen and
further information obtained at the Office
of the Commanding Royal Engineer, Com-
missariat Buildings.
Payment will be made periodically as
work progresses in the current Dollars of
Hongkong, under the Permit and Conditions
of Contract before referred to.
The right of rejecting the whole or any
of the Tenders is reserved.
REDMOND UNIAKKE,
Dep. Commis. Gen.
Controller's Office, Commissariat,
Hongkong, September 9, 1868. 15sep

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
OF SHANGHAI.
A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) Eight per
cent, has been declared on the net
Premium contributed to the above Association
for the Year ending 30th September,
1867.
Policy holders will please send in particu-
lars of their contribution to that date to the
Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, September 8, 1868. 16

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK
COMPANY, LIMITED.
SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take
notice that the seventh call of Fifty
Dollars on the new Stock of the above
named Company is due on the 1st Decem-
ber next and will be payable at the office of
the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, where receipts for the pay-
ment thereof will be granted by the Man-
ager.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum
per annum will be charged after the above
date.
By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE N. MINTO,
Secretary.
Hongkong, September 2, 1868. 002

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having resigned the
Secretaryship of the above named
Company, the Board of Directors have
appointed Mr GEORGE N. MINTO to act as
Secretary and General Manager from this
date.
JOHN S. LAFRAIK,
Hongkong, September 2, 1868. 002

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE, is hereby given, that, on and
after the First of September, the prices
charged in the Hotel will be as under—
Single Breakfast, \$1.00
Dinner, 1.00
Dinner, 1.50
For Resident Boarders (in addition to the
Amount charged for Lodging) \$50
per month.
Non-Resident Boarders, \$55 per month.
Arrangements have been made to secure
the services of a First Class French Cook.
By order of the Board of Directors,
J. F. ROSE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, August 20, 1868. 16

**PRIVATE BOARDING ESTABLISH-
MENT.**
at Messrs T. HART & Co.,
No. 3, Queen's Road, East, close to the
Parade Ground.
Charges very moderate.

New Advertisements.
FOR SALE.
A FREE-REED CHAMBER ORGAN.
Size—height, 8 ft. 4 inches, breadth,
4 ft. 6 inches, depth, 3 ft. 3 inches.
Two KEY BOARDS, compass C to C in
all 61 notes; Organ Kneel Swell, and Har-
monium self-blowing pedals.
STOPS.
On SWELL ORGAN.—8 feet Diapason, Dul-
ciana 8 feet, Bassoon, and Oboe.
On GREAT ORGAN.—8 feet open Diapason,
Double Diapason, 16 feet Diapason
STOPS.
Swell to Great. Octave coupler in Swell.
The instrument is of great power and well
adapted to a small Church or large Hall.
The swell is particularly effective. Compe-
tent workmen would be provided to erect it
in Hongkong.
For terms &c. address "Organ," care of
China Mail Office,
Hongkong, September 8, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that
he is now publishing a Series of 40
Views of Hongkong, price \$25—
10 Views from Plates, 14 by 12
20 do do do, 10 by 8
4 Small instantaneous Subjects from
the DRAGON PROGRESSION.
Hongkong, September 4, 1868. 16

NOTICE.
THE Office of the WANCHI STEAM BAKERY
is REMOVED to the Store of Messrs
MacEwen & Co., where all orders address-
ed "WANCHI STEAM BAKERY" will receive
prompt attention. FANCY BISCUITS and
Cakes constantly on hand.
L. P. WARD,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, September 3, 1868. 003

J. R. WHITE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
No. 33, Praya Grande,
MACAO.
Macao, July 21, 1868. 0021

J. W. WOOD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
GENERAL AVERAGE ADJUSTER,
SUIVEOR OF DAMAGED GOODS.
Office, CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE,
Medical Hall, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT,
Hollywood Road, next door to the Hotel
Victoria, Hongkong.
N.B.—Also Rooms to let without board
commanding a delightful view of the Har-
bour.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867. 16

Auctions.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
BOWRA & Co. have received instruc-
tion from C. STOREY, Esq., to sell
by Public Auction, at his Residence, No.
2, Bay View, on
FRIDAY,
the 25th September, 1868, at Noon,—
The whole of his elegant HOUSE-
HOLD FURNITURE, comprising:
Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed
Room SUITES, in mahogany, Rose-
wood, and Teak, covered with Green
Damask. Very handsome large size
Pier Glasses on Marble top Console Ta-
bles, richly carved Marble Top Tables,
and Tea Poy; Lacquered, Japan, and
Porcelain Ornaments, rich Carpets, Mar-
ble top Washstands, very fine Engrav-
ings, Electro Plated Ware, Gasaliers,
Glassware, etc.
A magnificent PIANOFORTE, by
Doring of Hamburg.
A 4-wheel Basket CARRIAGE and
HARNESS.
A 2-wheel American CARRIAGE
and HARNESS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's SEDAN
CHAIRS.
A quantity of Choice PLANTS and
Garden SEATS.
A few Choice WINE and sur-
plus STORES.
Etc., Etc., Etc.
Also,
The unexpired term of Lease of
HOUSE and STABLING, said term
expiring in March, 1870.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.
All lots with all faults and errors of
description whatsoever at Purchasers'
risk upon fall of hammer.
Hongkong, September 7, 1868. sep25

MONDAY.
The 14th Sept., 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE, comprising:
Drawing Room, Dining Room, and
Bed Room suites.
Mirrors, Engravings, Electro Plated
Ware, Crockery, Glassware, etc., etc.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.
All lots with all faults and errors of
description whatsoever at purchaser's risk
upon fall of hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, September 10, 1868. sep14

THE Undersigned having PURCHASED
the Interest of the "WANCHI STEAM
BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hong-
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared
to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD
in various forms, to any part of the Co-
lony.
Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at
low rates constantly on hand or baked in
quantities at short notice.
Also Flour, Butter, Soda and Sugar
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY,
CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, Sale-
ratus and Cream TARTAR.
FLOUR of best Brands constantly on
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or
Pound.
CAKE of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence
of Mr JOSEPH FASSONS, and all orders
forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at
Messrs MacEwen & Co.'s will receive
prompt attention.
L. P. WARD.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

Auctions.
PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received in-
structions from the Trustees of DENT
& Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction
(if not previously disposed of by private
sale), on an early day in November next,
on the Ground,
The BUILDINGS known as DENT &
Co.'s HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, mea-
sured in front by 175 feet
and containing
One DWELLING HOUSE in the
Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on
the 1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd
Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out
Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid
on, and a Godown below capable of hold-
ing about 2,000 Tons.
The Centre BUILDING known as
DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms,
Comptroller's Quarters, Spacious Fire-
proof Treasury and Godown, capable of
holding about 1,000 Tons.
One DWELLING HOUSE in the
Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the
1st Floor and 6 Rooms on the 2nd Floor,
with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices,
&c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and
a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons
capacity.
Crown Rent \$917.64 per annum.
These Buildings have only been erected
two years and are built of Granite and
Brick, the woodwork being Teak through-
out.
The whole of this Property to be sold
either in one or more lots to suit pur-
chases.
TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the
purchase money to be paid on fall of the
hammer, one third 2 months after sale,
and the balance 4 months after sale, in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.
Transfer expenses to be borne by the
purchasers.
For further particulars or details of
plans, apply to
Messrs BRENNER & LAYCOCK,
4, Austin Friars,
Old Broad Street,
London, E.C.
Or, in Hongkong, to the Undersigned,
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1868.

Banks.
**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF
DOLLARS.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—GEORGE JOHN HELLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—Geo. F. HEARD, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. JAMES B. TAYLOR,
SOLIMAN D. SASSOON, Esq.
Esq. A. JOOST, Esq.
WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq. J. P. DUNCANSON,
Esq.
JULIUS MENKE, Esq. (RICHARD ROWETT, Esq.
And,
E. R. BEALTON, Esq.)
Managers.
Hongkong, VICTOR KRESSER, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai, DAVID MACLEAN, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily
balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 6 per cent. " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities,
and every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
Drafts, granted on London, and the
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,
Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, June 17, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having PURCHASED
the Interest of the "WANCHI STEAM
BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hong-
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared
to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD
in various forms, to any part of the Co-
lony.
Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at
low rates constantly on hand or baked in
quantities at short notice.
Also Flour, Butter, Soda and Sugar
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY,
CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, Sale-
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FLOUR of best Brands constantly on
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or
Pound.
CAKE of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence
of Mr JOSEPH FASSONS, and all orders
forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at
Messrs MacEwen & Co.'s will receive
prompt attention.
L. P. WARD.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

NOTICE.
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L. P. WARD.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Point de Galle, Aden,
Suez, Malta, Marseilles, and
Southampton;
ALSO,
Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship
"CHINA," Captain STEWARD, with
Her Majesty's Mail, Passengers, Specie, and
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,
on FRIDAY, 18th September, at 9 A.M.
PARCELS and CARGO will be received
on board until Noon, and SPECIE until 4
P.M. on the 17th September.
For particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES
ARE REQUIRED.
A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Packages for the Overland Route
is required by the Egyptian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-
pany's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
penalties which may happen from inaccuracy
on such declaration.
Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.
W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, September 9, 1868. sep18

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MA-
RITIMES DES MESSAGERIES
IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUZ,
ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA,
MARSEILLES.
BOMBAY, PONDICHERY, MADRAS,
AND CALCUTTA.
THE COMPANY'S Steam-ship "TIGRE,"
Commandant BOILEVE, will leave
this Port for the above places, with MAIL,
PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO,
on the 23d instant, at 2 P.M.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London, as well as for Marseilles, and
accepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4
P.M. of the 22nd instant, Specie and
Parcels until 5 P.M. of the 22nd instant.
Parcels are not to be sent on board; they
must be left at the Agency's Office.
For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.
Hongkong, September 9, 1868. sep25

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP
COMPANY.
THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.
TELEGRAMS of this line will be despatch-
ed as follows:—
Great Republic, on or about Aug. 15.
Japan, " " Sept. 15.
China, " " Oct. 15.
Great Republic, " " Nov. 15.
Japan, " " Dec. 15.
Costa Rica will leave Shanghai on or
about same dates, connecting at Yokohama
with above-named steamers.
Passengers ticketed through to California,
Mexico, Central and South America, the
Atlantic States, and to England or France,
both via New York and by lines from Pan-
ama and Aspinwall.
Return tickets issued at a reduction of
10% upon the whole amount for the round
voyage.
Connections are made at Panama with
Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Cen-
tral and South America, at Aspinwall with
the "Royal West India Mail Line," West
India and Pacific Steamship Company,
(Limited) and the "French Transatlantic
Company." And, at New York, with the
various lines to Europe. Tickets issued
for the following Steamship Lines: Cun-
nard, Inman, National, General Transat-
lantic Co., New York and Havre Steam-
ship Co., Hamburg and American Packet
Co., and North German Lloyd's.
Favorable arrangements have been made
for through passengers and freight to Amer-
ica, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore,
and, from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
Through Bills of Lading given for Ports
of Mexico and on the West Coast of Cen-
tral and South America to as far as Valpa-
raiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton
and St. Nazaire, France.
Freight to United States payable in ad-
vance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery
in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent ad-
ditional, at shipper's option.
For further information, apply at the
Agency of the Company, Praya West.
GEO. F. ROWMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, July 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
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the Interest of the "WANCHI STEAM
BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hong-
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to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD
in various forms, to any part of the Co-
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Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at
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quantities at short notice.
Also Flour, Butter, Soda and Sugar
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY,
CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, Sale-
ratus and Cream TARTAR.
FLOUR of best Brands constantly on
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or
Pound.
CAKE of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence
of Mr JOSEPH FASSONS, and all orders
forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at
Messrs MacEwen & Co.'s will receive
prompt attention.
L. P. WARD.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having PURCHASED
the Interest of the "WANCHI STEAM
BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hong-
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared
to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD
in various forms, to any part of the Co-
lony.
Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at
low rates constantly on hand or baked in
quantities at short notice.
Also Flour, Butter, Soda and Sugar
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also Corn and Rye MEAL, HOMINY,
CORN STARCH, BICARB. SODA, Sale-
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Messrs MacEwen & Co.'s will receive
prompt attention.
L. P. WARD.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

Shipping.
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.
The British steamer
"ARRATON APCAR,"
Captain DE SMIT, will be des-
patched for the above Ports, on
Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 2 P.M.
Despatches will close at 1 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, September 11, 1868. sep22

STEAM TO SWATOW & AMOY.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S.
"NORNA,"
will leave for the above places at Noon on
Tuesday, the 15th instant.
W. MACAULAY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, September 10, 1868. sep15

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.
The Steam-ship
"YESO,"
Captain ASHWIN, will leave
for the above ports on Mon-
day, the 14th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAIRDALE & Co.,
Hongkong, September 10, 1868. 14sep

FOR LONDON.
Via
SINGAPORE, PENANG & MAURITIUS,
ALSO,
The OCEAN, should sufficient inducement offer.
The Ocean Steamship Co.'s
ste

For Sale.

Ex "MAVLOCK."
WATERPROOF OVERCOATS.
Silk Dress HATS.
Clurkey's Black and Drab Felt HATS,
new Shapes.
SHIRTS with Linen Fronts and COL-
LARS, of the latest Fashions.
A rich assortment of fancy FLANNELS
and Summer TWEEDS.
PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c.
LADAGH, OELKE & Co.
Hongkong, August 17, 1868.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex "Great Republic."
ANDERSON'S Solace TOBACCO.
Ex "Mail Steamer."
Amber MOUTHWASHES.
Cherrywood STEMS.
CIGARHOLDERS.
Ex "Salve."
Superior Cavite CIGARS.
BEEFELD & ZACHARLE.
Hongkong, August 4, 1868.

FOR SALE, AT THE CHINA SUGAR
REFINERY, EAST POINT.
SUGAR of the Finest Quality, equal if
not superior to the English Loaf, rang-
ing from Nos. 1 & 6.
Also GOLDEN SYRUP, double refined,
in quantities to suit purchasers.
WAHSE & Co.
CHINA SUGAR REFINERY,
East Point, 5th August, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET.

THE DESIRABLE STORE with SHOP
FRONT adjoining the HONGKONG
DISPENSARY.
Enquire of A. S. WATSON & Co.
Hongkong, September 3, 1868.

TO BE LET.

In one or two Suites, suitable for Offices or
Residences.

THE entire UPPER FLOOR of the
HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, September 3, 1868.

FOR STORAGE OR TO LET.
ONE Large Dry Godown, situated on the
Praya, next to Messrs Wm. Fraser
& Co.,
Apply to:
L. FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, August 23, 1868.

TO LET.
On Peddar's Wharf, at present occu-
pied by the Underwriter.
Possession on the 15th Proximo.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, August 26, 1868.

TO LET.
THREE Spectacular GODOWNS, suitable
for storing dry Goods; also a Fireproof
GODOWN capable of containing 1,000
casks of Opium. Situated in the most cen-
tral part of Queen's Road. Apply to
J. F. ROSE, Secretary,
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited.
Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET.
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, sit-
uated on the RISS or TUNG HILL,
Westward, and an easy distance from the
Queen's Road. Apply to
MR. BARRINGTON,
Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

TO LET.
THE OFFICES situated in Queen's Road,
formerly occupied by Messrs LYALL
BRIEL & Co. Apply to
J. B. JARDINE & MATHESON & Co.
East Point, June 15, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Underwriter will undertake to land
Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Mer-
chandise, in their own Boats, and to receive
the same on STORAGE in First-class Gran-
ite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1866.

TO LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at
the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen
Streets, and at present in the occupation of
Messrs ELKINHOFF & SANDERS.
For particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1865.

TO LET.
A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated in
Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough
view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.
Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point Godown.
Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's
Road, lately in the occupation of the
Asiatic Bank.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, AITCHER & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

FIRST RATE ROOMS for Offices or Dwell-
ing HOUSES for Families in the Queen's
Road, No. 92, with new Verandah. The
whole in a thorough state of repair.
Apply to
Messrs Wm. SCHMIDT & Co.,
Gymkhana.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly
occupied by Messrs ASHROFT, KAN-
BERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House,
Office, and spacious Godown.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.

OUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor
above the Office of the Underwriter,
44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by
Messrs G. Hook & Co. Possession can be
taken on the 1st of January, 1869.
For Terms, &c., apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO LET.

HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing
four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent
\$28 per month.
Apply at the Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

TO BE LET.

WO New and Strong GODOWNS on
Marine Lot No. 63.
Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

STORAGE FOR OPIUM.

THE Underwriter is prepared to STORE
Opium in a most class Granite Godown
on premises situated on Praya Central.
CHARLES LIVINGSTON,
3, Stanley Street,
Hongkong, June 9, 1868.

DOCKS.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above Dock has in full working
order for the last four years. Length
300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth
of water on the sill, average 17 feet,
nears 14 feet. The Dock in ordinary Tides
runs dry to the blocks and is pumped out
by Steam.

For further particulars as to the price of
cooping, &c., &c., apply to
T. D. TILTINGHAST, Esq., Messrs De Sil-
ver & Co., Hongkong; Messrs Boyd & Co.,
Shanghai; or to the Underwriter.

In connection with the above is the
powerful Twin Screw Tug "WONGSUNG."
Vessels requiring the services of this Tug
either from alatoon (where a splendid an-
chorage will be found during the S.W.
monsoon) or from the White Dog, can ob-
tain them at moderate rates, on application
to

JOHN V. SKRY,
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF
HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the
attention of Ship Owners, Consignees
and Masters of Vessels to their establish-
ments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which
offer every facility for the docking and re-
pair of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks at Whampoa are in good
working order and are pumped out by
Steam, and the workshops comprise the
different departments of Shipwright, Black-
smith, Boatmaker, and Machine works.
Materials supplied of the best kind and on
the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a
pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of
which masts and boilers can be taken out
of Vessels.

Their Hongkong establishment comprises
also the different departments of Ship-
wright, Blacksmith, Boatmaker and Ma-
chine works and possesses a pair of lifting
shears.

Their Granite Dock at Kowloon most ad-
vantageously situated, solidly built, and of
full dimensions to admit the docking of any
Vessel coming to this harbour, will be com-
pleted in a very short time.

The Steam Tug "LITTLE ORPHEAN"
is always in readiness to tow Vessels to
Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or new
berth, at reduced rates.

All works carried on under the superin-
tendence of experienced European foremen.
For particulars, apply at the office of the
Company, Queen's Road.

JOHN INGLIS,
Acting Secretary.

N.B.—Consigners or Masters of Vessels
having cause to complain of the works done
at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please ad-
dress their complaints to the Office of the Com-
pany, which will receive the immediate atten-
tion of the Directors.

Steam Tug.

NOTICE.

THE STEAM TUG ISLAND QUEEN,
180 H.P. Nominal, will commence to
ply on the River Min and adjacent waters
early in the spring, and will then be avail-
able to berth ships at the anchorage, and to
tow, and from, sea at usual rates.

For further information, apply to Messrs
B. H. How & Co., Foochow, or to the Un-
derwriter.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, February 10, 1868.

Insurance.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1860.
CAPITAL—\$1,000,000.
THE Underwriter having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are pre-
pared to accept Marine risks and issue
Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 6, 1867.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underwriter having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above
Company, are prepared to grant Marine
risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Managing Agents in China.
Hongkong, June, 1867.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, \$500,000.
Managing Agents in China, — Messrs.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., Hongkong,
Medical Referee, — J. IVOR MORRIS,
Esq., M.D.

THE Underwriter having been appointed
Managing Agents for the above Com-
pany are prepared to accept risks and issue
Policies on Life Assurances.

For further particulars, forms of propo-
sals, &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Managing Agents in China.
Hongkong, June, 1867.

Insurance.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HE Underwriter having been appointed
Agents at Hongkong and Canton for
the above Company are prepared to grant
Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
ALNHOLD KARBBERG & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1868.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)
CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
HE Underwriter is prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
buildings or on Goods stored thereon, on
Coals in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.
Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of propo-
sals or for any other information apply to
ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.
Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged on short period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

ARNHOLD KARBBERG & Co.,
Agents, Lancashire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 14, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HE Underwriter having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire to the extent of \$80,000 on Buildings,
or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 24, 1864.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following An-
nual Rates will be charged for Fire
Insurances, viz:—

Detached and Semi-detached
Dwelling Houses removed
from the Town, and their
Contents, 1 per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.,
and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 6, 1866.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached and semi-detached
Dwelling-Houses removed
from Town, and their Con-
tents, 1 per cent.

Other Dwelling-Houses used
strictly as such, and their
Contents, 1 per cent.

Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c.,
and their Contents, 1 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company.
Hongkong, March 6, 1866.

NOTICE.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following
Rates will be charged in Short Period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding one month, 1 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual rate.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile
Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1800.
CAPITAL £2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £2,233,927.
ANNUAL REVENUE £497,268.

THE Underwriter has been appointed
Agents for the above Company at Hongkong
and is prepared to grant Policies against
Fire, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on
Merchandise in the same.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, June 21, 1864.

Insurance.

BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY AND FORBES & CO.'S CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY.

HE Underwriter having been appointed
Agents for the above Companies are
prepared to accept Risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, February 26, 1869.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

HE Underwriter having been appointed
Agents of the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Fire and Marine In-
surance on the usual Terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, December 26, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 per cent.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

THE following Rates will in future be
charged for Short Period Insurances:
One month, 1 per cent.
Three months, 1 do.
Six months, 1 do.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING.
HE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to
announce the appointment of Messrs
Holliday, Wise & Co. as agents for the
Company at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton,
Hankow, and Fuchow, who are prepared to
grant Insurances at current rates and of
whom all useful information may be ob-
tained.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. B. NORTHCOTT, Secretary.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established 1st January, 1868.)
CAPITAL, Tls. 1,500,000, in 1,500 SHARES,
FOR Tls. 1,000 EACH.
Paid up Capital, Tls. 300,000,
or Tls. 200 per Share.

Provisional Committee.
W. J. BRYAN, Esq., Chairman.
(Messrs TURNER & Co.)
F. H. BELL, Esq.
(Messrs W. R. ADAMSON & Co.)
A. MICHELS, Esq.
(Messrs CHAPMAN, KING & Co.)
E. H. LAYERS, Esq.
(Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)
F. POORE, Esq.
(Messrs GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.)

Directors of the Company, 1866-68.
A General Meeting held on Tuesday,
the 12th day of May, 1868, the fol-
lowing Resolutions were passed, relative to
the continuance of the Company for a fur-
ther period of three years from the 1st
January, 1869; and Notice is hereby given
that applications for Shares in the annexed
Form, will be received at the Offices of the
Company until 31st October, 1868.

Applications for Shares from Persons not
resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied
by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to
sign the Deed of Settlement on their be-
half and generally to represent them in all
matters connected with the Company.

In accordance with the Resolution passed
at the meeting of 18th November, 1867, a
separate Office of the Company will be
opened in London on 1st January, 1869.

By order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH,
Secretary.

Form of Application for Shares.
No. _____
To the Provisional Committee of the North
China Insurance Company.

I hereby request that you will allot
to me _____ Shares in the above Company, and
agree to accept such Shares, or any less
number you may allot to me; and
agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per
Share, and all subsequent calls, and to
subscribed to the Deed of Settlement when-
ever required to do so.

(Gentlemen)
Your obedient Servant

Resolutions referred to above.
Res. I.—That a Company to be called
the "North-China Insurance Company" shall
be formed for a further period of three
years, from 1st January, 1869 to 31st Dec.,
1871.

Res. II.—That the Directors for the time
being of the present Company be appointed
to act as a Provisional Committee to orga-
nize the new Company.

Res. III.—That this meeting recommends
that the Provisional Committee should
adopt as the basis of the new Company that
the capital should be 1,500,000 in 1,500
Shares of Tls. 1,000 each; Paid up Capital,
Tls. 300,000 or Tls. 200 per Share, and that
the Committee be authorized to issue a
prospectus inviting applications for Shares
and to proceed with the allotment.

3100

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following
rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Underwriter having received extend-
ed limits from THE ROYAL INSURANCE
COMPANY, are now authorized to
issue Policies against Fire as follows, viz:
On any one first-class Building, or on
Goods stored therein — in Hongkong,
\$60,000; in Macao \$45,000; in
Samarang, \$30,000.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents Royal Insur. Company of Liverpool.
Hongkong, June 17, 1864.

Insurance.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following
rates will be charged for Short Period
Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 of the Annual Rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do.
Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Insurance Company,
Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Underwriter having been appointed
Agents for the above Company at this
Port, are prepared to grant Policies against
Fire, to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings
or on Goods stored therein.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following Rates will be charged in
future for short period Insurances,
viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month, 1 of the annual rate.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months, 1 do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months, 1 do.
Above 6 months, the full annual rate.

MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$500,000.
HE Underwriter having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong and Canton for
the above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies at current rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, August 9, 1867.

NOTICE.

GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

HE Underwriter having been appointed
Agents of the above Company for
Hongkong and Canton are prepared to
grant Policies at current rates.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 17, 1868.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
(LIFE DEPARTMENT.)

£2 per Cent. per annum Bonus declared
during the last Fifteen Years on all
Profit participating Policies of Two
Years' standing.

The utmost liberality practised in the
settlement of all Claims, with the repre-
sentatives of deceased Assureds.

An Assurance for any sum not exceeding
£1000 can be effected with the Underwriter
without referring to Head-quarters.

By special authority of the Board, Claims
are settled at once by the Underwriter
without reference to England.

Fees to Medical Referees paid by the
Company.

No forfeiture of Policy from uninten-
tional misstatement.

Premium payable Half-yearly or An-
nually at the option of the Assured.

Annual Premiums for an Assurance of
£100 for the whole term of Life, including
£2 10s. per Cent. for Foreign Risk, which
will be deducted during a visit to or a per-
manent resident in Europe —

For Sale

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ON SUNDAYS
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Minister, Rev. D. B.
 ... 11 A.M.; Even-
 ... Chapel.—(Ser-
 ... 10 o'clock.—
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NOTICES.

FEDERAL.—Wellington.
 ... T. Raimond, P. P.
 ... at 5.30, 1st Mass;
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 ... old; 7, 3rd Mass;
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 ... the afternoon, at 1,
 ... Rev. S. Chiu; at
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NOTICES.

CHURCH.—Spring
 ... ing, at 7, Mass with
 ... the Rev. F. Yaw.
 ... cholic Reformatory,
 ... Viganos. Service at

NOTICES.

House.—Service in
 ... by Pastor E. Klitzke,
 ... all past ten A.M., in
 ... in Foundling House,
 ... Evening Service, at
 ... Bishop and Colonial

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of any published information we can come to no other conclusion than that nothing has been done.

There is one point to which we would however direct the special attention of the competent authorities when they see fit to commence action; and it is not merely necessary that they should frame regulations, but that those regulations should be promulgated as widely as possible, particularly amongst the native population. We refer to the organization of the police for the protection and salvage of property in houses in the immediate vicinity of a fire. There is seldom a lack of willing hands to man an engine, or of troops to form a competent cordon around any given area, or of courageous men to point hoses and take, if need be, those dangerous posts which lie in the vicinity of tottering walls or blazing verandahs. In both the recent fires the greatest want—next to that of water and hydrants—has been some organization, some plan, to suppress the disorderly hurrying to and fro of honest natives whose goods were in danger, and of scoundrelly rascals, who, under pretence of helping, were present only to steal. We would suggest (and our suggestions point rather to the general idea entertained of what is wanted than to the details of how it should be carried out) that the native population be extensively warned in the *Gazette*, and by means of proclamations posted in conspicuous places, that immediately on the outbreak of a fire, the owner, master or occupant of every shop distant, say six, or any given number, of houses from the building actually on fire, are required to station themselves at the public doors of their tenements, there to await the arrival of the police, which is seldom so long delayed that the fire has got much beyond the spot of its original outbreak. The Deputy Superintendents or other officials, accompanied by strong parties of police, might, immediately on arrival at the seat of the fire, pass along the thoroughfares leading to the house in flames and station one man in front of every two or three houses, who would in a sense "take charge" of them after identifying the owner or tenant, and any coolies carrying away goods would pass by his permission after he had satisfied himself that they were actually employed by the owner. Much confusion would be avoided by these means, especially if he disarmed the foolish idiots who rush about with swords admirably adapted for putting people's eyes out but almost useless for defensive purposes. We do not say that such an arrangement would obviate all the confusion necessarily exhibited at times of fire. But it would do much to that desirable end. There would at least be one European in the vicinity of each house, for some little distance around the scene of conflagration, who would be able to prevent the arrest of innocent men by misdirected zeal and to suppress any attempts at looting, especially as he would have the cordial assistance of by-stander Europeans in any request he might make. In short the great object to be obtained by a thorough and efficient organization of a portion of the police to suppress disorder, and the making regulations to that end widely known amongst the natives. We trust that before long we shall learn that a move in this direction has been made.

The following letter appears in our morning contemporary's columns:—
 Sir, We see in the third column of your *Daily Press* of 11th (to-day), that the ship *Providence* was consigned to us previous to the mutiny on board with coolies. Please correct this mistake, as we never had anything to do with a coolie ship. Neither was she consigned to us when she came to this port with the cargo of guano you mention.
 Yours truly,
 Pro REMEDIOS & Co.,
 J. C. dos REMEDIOS.
 Hongkong, 11th September, 1868.

It might be interesting, under existing circumstances, to openly speculate on the motives which prompted this letter, which is not an explanation; for in the absence of distinguishing initials it does not appear that the relief sought for is on behalf of the Portuguese Consul's firm. But it does indicate this: that there is some firm of the style of Remedios & Co. that "has never had anything to do with a coolie ship." This is really very remarkable, and we feel it due to the Remedios & Co., at whose instance the above letter was written, to give it a place in our columns.

A QUESTION has arisen—orders for the payment of money, not being cheques, liable to the payment of any stamp, and if any, how much? An order was received by one person in Hongkong, from another in Shanghai, addressed to a third in Hongkong in the following terms: "Please pay to the order of A. B. C. the sum of \$50, and charge to my account—D. E. F." Everybody will answer: immediately, "Of course this order is dutiable; it must have a 30 cent stamp on it." Let us see what the amended schedule prescribes. The second clause is for the taxation of bank notes or other obligations issued by any banker or banking company. The third clause is as follows:—"Bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other obligations for the payment of money not included in the last preceding article, and not being cheques or orders for the payment of money at sight or on demand, are subject to a graduated scale of duty. Now the above order is not a cheque, and therefore it is exempt from the operation of this clause, and it is equally so, being an order. The exemption is as clear as words can make it. Cheques drawn out

of the Colony are charged as bills of exchange, but there is no duty specified in the schedule for mere "Orders," such as the above. The omission is no doubt due to accident, but it seems to be a fact nevertheless.

REVIEW.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF HONGKONG.

JOHN THOMPSON, F.R.G.S., &c., [HONGKONG].

The difficulties which beset a reviewer of books have often enough been brought to public knowledge. We have never however in the course of a tolerably persistent perusal of the art-criticism which appears in the weekly and daily home journals, met with any complaint of the difficulties which fall to the lot of him who endeavours to give the public a just idea of the relative merits of paintings or photographs. The art critic is exempt from that most dreary task, the perusal, as a matter of business, of some trashy novel or scarcely less fatiguing "book of travels" to produce curious specimens of which has been the peculiar lot of the publishers of the nineteenth century, and his task is at first sight comparatively easy. But as there is not one competent art-critic for five competent judges of the merits of literary work, a consciousness of this fact renders the pen of the former less fluent and assertive than that of the latter. Happily many of the most difficult questions to be taken into consideration in judging a painting are reduced to a minimum when photographs become the subject of review, and while the task is easier, the public regard the judgment given with less suspicion.

We have now before us a collection of Hongkong views to which we purpose, (as on a former occasion), drawing public attention. For obvious reasons we refrain from drawing comparisons between the work of two artists, each of whom have earned no small local reputation by the exercise of their profession. The public can draw their own conclusions as to the relative merits of similar views produced by each. We now deal only with Mr. Thompson's productions, and it will be the easier to consider them as standing alone from the fact that few similar stand-points have been chosen by himself and Mr. Floyd.

On turning over this really magnificent collection, the difficulty in pronouncing as to the comparative merit of any given plate increases with the amount of careful study bestowed upon each. There is not a single photograph from still life to which objection can be taken, whether as regards the point of view chosen, or the careful finish produced by the merely mechanical details of manipulation. To the general public—by which we mean not merely residents in the Colony, but all who are interested in its aspect as observers or house correspondents—the most attractive will doubtless be the "characteristic" scenes which give at a glance a general idea of the localities they represent. To such we may particularly refer the plates which give the most familiar views of well known streets, *etc.* *Hongkong, looking East, a General view of Queen's Road, (from Battery Point), The Race Course, (from the Gap), The Praya, (from the Gap), (best in the book), and two views of Queen's Road from opposite corners of Bova & Co., and Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s establishments, form what we should term the most prominent of the "Characteristic" series. The stranger would best learn from them the aspect of the finer portions of the town. Space forbids our dilating at length on the manifold beauties of these views, but we can unhesitatingly pronounce the first view of Queen's Road to be the most perfect photograph of its sort which has ever been produced in the Far East. By a happy combination of excellent judgment and rare good fortune a picture has been obtained of most remarkable success; and while the critic almost hopelessly searches for errors to seize upon in its companions, he is compelled to pronounce this as near perfection as the photograph of such a subject can ever hope to be.*

Turning to what we place in another division of subjects (and apropos of these arbitrary "divisions" we may remark that we find this idea almost instinctively adopted by all who combine some artistic taste with a desire to preserve mementoes of localities they have visited, or in which they have been resident)—amongst them, we say, we should place many of the most excellent photographs with which the volume abounds. We are at some loss to give a brief designation of this class, but we allude to plates which, while to a certain extent "characteristic," derive an immense increase of interest from the fact of a personal acquaintance with the scenes portrayed. We have yet a third division to which we shall presently allude; but the "memento" class, if we may be permitted to so call them, is to most people than the generally "characteristic" or those (our third class) dependent purely on their artistic rendering of an otherwise uninteresting scene. These, as we have said, include the largest number in all collections of local photographs, and Mr. Thompson has been peculiarly happy in his selection. *St. John's Cathedral, the Botanical Garden, the Hongkong and German Clubs* are good specimens of the class, but such admirable plates as the *Gap, a Chinese Hotel, and Kowloon City* (this latter the most successful perhaps in combining all the characteristics of a good local photograph to be found in the book) are studies not merely to the resident, but pictures which immediately attract the mere casual visitor, however ignorant he may practically be of the localities in question. We do not recollect, even amongst the ample collections of Messrs Beato, Weed, or Shinnon, each of whom devoted much attention to purely Chinese scenes, to have come across anything so excellent as the *Chinese Hotel*. The very practical faults of Chinese architecture become developed into beauties by the magic aid of the camera. Doubtless these architectural plates require less knowledge of artistic details than landscape embracing a wide area of view. But we cannot praise too so excellent a plate.

To particularize the whole of the photographs which we place in this division would be tedious. The unusual size of most of the plates—larger than any yet published—gives the artist an advantage of which he has most skillfully availed himself. The praise bestowed upon the landscape and architectural subjects may be freely extended to most of those involving portraits from the life. The *Curio Shop* is the best of these; not only are the four native figures represented, perfect in their pose, but every article exposed for sale—the carved chessmen, the fans and all

the hundred odds and ends of an ivory dealer's establishment,—are distinctly distinguishable in their details, and even the lengthy Chinese inscription on the fan held by the principal figure is as legible as in the original. "Wah-long and Chun-wo, from Canton, dealers in silk, shawls, ivory, &c." are conspicuous amongst the figures. The photographs from junk and any others they are excellent, the man-of-war style of painting decks being most evidently unknown to the navigators of the primitive machine chosen for illustration. *Kowloon Peninsula, from a point of view unfamiliar to most of our readers* we imagine, is another excellent plate.

In the third division we place those photographs, the merit of which lies rather in their abstract beauty, simply as pictures than in any interest attaching to the views they represent. And we would have remarked that the toning of these plates is exquisite. The rich warm Sepia tint deceives the eye into the belief that they are paintings rather than photographs, and illustrates the capabilities of the art in a most satisfactory manner. *On the Beach East Point* is the gem of the entire book. The subject is common-place enough, but the picture is perfect. *Hongkong, from the Chinese Joss House, and a beautiful little bit entitled Causeway Bay take, in our opinion, rank as another delicious piece of Hongkong scenery, which universally awakes an enquiry as to its whereabouts; the Chinese children in the foreground are admirably posed. *Happy Valley* from any point of view, the conventional point of view, The Peak from the rear seat of the Merry-go-round, and two admirable views of the East Point Joss House merit special attention. We only regret that we are compelled to omit a detailed mention of many most admirable plates. And in conclusion can sincerely recommend the public to examine for themselves a collection which, with the series already published, completes the most perfect set of views ever produced in the Far East.*

LOCAL.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the death of Captain Joseph Edye, C.B., R.N. (late Senior Naval Officer present in this port) which occurred at 8.40 a.m. this day. The deceased officer, who was 41 years of age, entered the Navy in 1842, and served through the Russian war, for which he received the medal and the order of the Medjidie of the 5th class. He had also been awarded the Companionship of the Bath for services in Abyssinia. The cause of death was excessive debility after an attack of fever, in conjunction with a fatty state of the heart. His constitution had been also much impaired by the heat of the Red Sea and the responsibilities which devolved upon him while there. Captain Edye, V.C., succeeds Captain Edye as Senior Naval Officer present. We have not yet heard that any successor has been appointed to command the *Satellite*. The funeral took place this afternoon, and was numerously attended by members of the Naval and Military forces present, and many of the leading civilians. Minute guns were fired from the *Satellite* during the ceremony.

BAND THEATRICALS.

The Band of amateurs of the 73d Regiment achieved a very considerable success last night, which was most decided as regards the numbers assembled, many standing in the doorways who were not fortunate enough in obtaining seats. Mr. T. J. Williams' serio-comic piece called the "Peep Show Man" and Rickstone's "Rough Diamond" was the bill of fare provided, the former being of course the centre dish of the entertainment. Miss Marion Hartley, a professional actress from the Colonies, made her first appearance at the Garrison Theatre, although we have met her before on the Lusitania boards; she made a very attractive *Milliner's Apprentice*, and got through her part with considerable grace, but with less ease and freedom of action than we should have expected from a lady professional. *The Peep Show Man* (Mr. H. Hazard) was the hero of the evening, from the rising of the curtain to the final act, to the final drop, and the recall. This gentleman (for whom we understand the benefit was given last night) has been the greatest supporter of theatrical amusements of probably any man in the garrison, and may be safely classed as the most successful amateur in the colony of any who has yet appeared on the Garrison boards. His personation of the man in this Peep Show business, with his inseparable "institution" of the show, was excellent; and he showed a power also of a higher order by the pathos which he more than once threw into the character. All the other characters were well sustained by the respective personators, and (with the exception above noted) probably all merit equal commendation. Mr. Spencer's appearing of Mr. Gwynn's *Stanza* was a good one, and very happy at some points, but he stands in our own light a little by a certain stiffness of movement, and he has to acquire the difficult art of disposing of one's hands in a free and easy manner. His last night's acting, however, as well as that of former nights, left the impression of a certain power in the delineation of his characters which, were it only less restrained, would be very effective indeed. Mr. Bowman's *Mark Morton* and Mr. Barnard's "Stock Broker" were representations of considerable merit; the former dresses well, which is an important feature to which too little attention is paid by several of the members. The scene between Mr. Sands and Mr. Gwynn (*Composit Cravat*), the unimportant attorney, was well managed; and that on the sea-shore in which the *Fishermen* (Snow and Ingman) appear, was also a very effective one. In this latter bit, Mr. J. B. Holland deserved some credit from the lively piece of scenery he had painted, spite of the somewhat excessive tropical tone imparted to the English seashore. Miss Gwynn (Miss Magill) was very well got up, and though she had very little to do, that did in a manner which showed that she was no stranger to such things. The piece went as smoothly as anything of the kind yet represented; and Miss Hartley and Mr. Hazard were loudly recalled on the curtain falling upon the discomfited Sands and the triumphant Peep Show Man. The *Stump Oration* delivered by Mr. Penny created much amusement; and the evening's amusement was concluded with the farce of *A Royal Diamond*, which passed off without accident. Miss Hartley taking the lead in the part of Margery, and Mr. Whitham representing the ungainly form of Gwynn Jee.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

In Mr. Goodlake's absence, on account of sickness, Mr. May again occupied the bench this morning. The only case of importance was the one involving the case remaining against Gardner Fuller, in which Mr. Anton is complainant, was further round-aded by consent.

TRADES' UNIONS.—A portrait-painter named Low Aving was placed in dock and charged with having threatened and intimidated one named Poon Kit Sang, another portrait-painter, in order to induce the said Kit Sang, to join an association, known as the "Portrait-Painters' Association." Complainant (who was defended by Mr. Sharp) had obtained the arrest of Low Aving upon a warrant issued in consequence of an information sworn to before Mr. May. This information sets forth that complainant is master of the Sun Qua portrait-painting shop in Endicott Lane, and he complains as under. It appears that at present a body of painters are forming themselves into an association, with the object of obtaining the power of preventing their calling. With the alleged intent of coercing the complainant to join this body or guild, the information goes on to state that defendant and about twenty others proceeded to the complainant's shop and endeavored to obtain their consent to join this association. They said that almost all the painters had joined the guild, and if he did not follow suit, they (the workmen) would not allow him to work. From funk, two of the complainant's men joined this trade society, and the union party threatened to best the remainder if they did not join the painting fraternity. They also wished the complainant to pay the sum of Tael 30 for the honor of belonging to this remarkable brotherhood. Complainant further set forth that he had worked on hand from master-of-war's men amounting to about \$300; and as some of his men had been frightened away so that he would suffer loss in consequence, he wished to charge the defendant with having intimidated his workmen. Complainant then proceeded to give his evidence as against defendant, stating that he was the leader of the said combination amongst the Colonial portrait-painters.

About noon on 6th instant, defendant came and spoke to complainant, and asked him to join the association; but defendant refused. Complainant's threats were that, if defendant did not join the association, he would not be allowed to employ any men at all; and that the men he did employ would be beaten. Complainant said he had seen the rules of the association.—By Mr. Sharp: Am master of a portrait-painting, and landscape-painting's shop, but cannot paint myself. Am also a contractor for brick-laying and general work. Had a contract at Pokfulam, for a house, but was discharged from it; I have paid my workmen; work was nearly finished. Swear have paid all my sub-contractors. The threat was repeated on night of 6th instant, by the defendant, who again asked me to join the association, and said he would best the men who came to work for me, on my refusing again to join. I saw it was defendant who came to my workshop in the employ of complainant, next day, and he stated to me that he was certain that he was certain the defendant was the man who came and used the threats referred to towards his master.—By Mr. Sharp said that, under an Ordinance quoted, the threat used must be proven to be addressed to the man personally. He was convinced that he would be able to prove his case. Complainant was a notorious character; in fact, he could show that the complainant was a great rascal, though he did not know whether he ought to say so at this early stage of the case. In the event of his Worship being of opinion that an acquittal could be given, he would apply for a remand on the ground that he had not had time to prepare his case. He was certain he could satisfy his Worship of the point of his client's innocence of the charge laid on him.—His Worship granted the remand, and added that, as the case was one of some importance in a public point of view, it would be advisable to take security for the appearance of complainant and his witness. Defendant was admitted to bail in \$200.

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usto Rankobits, a shipmate. Complainant made a complaint to the mate, but could get no satisfaction. Next day, a Chinese sailor came on board, and defendant bought some clothing. A dollar was paid by defendant to the said sailor, which the latter rang on deck; it was a bad dollar, and complainant recognised it as the dollar he had in his pocket-book in his trunk. Defendant afterwards got the bad dollar returned to him, and had thrown it overboard. He was then given in custody. The case was remanded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

HONGKONG, Sept. 1868.
 Sir,—I wish to contradict the statement that my house has been disorderly since I was proprietor, as I have endeavored to conduct it as orderly as any public house of the same class and locality in the colony. I know there is a difference between disorderly men and men enjoying themselves, which I am sorry to say that a good many people do not understand. I have heard more noise and singing in other public houses than what there has been in mine since I have occupied it, and still there was no report made of it. Please to insert this.
 JAMES BROWNE.

THE WANT OF TRADE IN HONGKONG.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."

HONGKONG, 12th Sept. 1868.
 Sir,—As the discussion on the above subject in the *Daily Press* appears to be a *fiasco*, perhaps, in a quiet way, a little

ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON.

Among the innumerable saints of the Roman Catholic Church, none has been more widely celebrated than St. George, or to use the name by which he is generally known, "St. George and the Dragon." He is the personification both of chivalry and of readiness to assist the distressed; so there are good grounds for his popularity.

It is said in the old traditions that near the village of Silles, in Libya, there dwelt once upon a time a terrible dragon, whose poisonous breath quite tainted the air. The inhabitants of the village often tried to kill the monster, but always in vain. At length they bethought them of sending a diplomatic mission to him, and a treaty was concluded between them, according to which the Silles engaged to provide him with two fresh eggs every morning for his breakfast, if he would leave them in peace.

Owing to this arrangement, everything went well for a long time. The dragon ate his eggs, and drew his breath as quietly as possible, but at length he became so greedy that he was not able to fulfil his contract. For two days the dragon was cheated of his breakfast, but he was not going to stand this; therefore he hastened to the village, mortifying with rage, and demanded his rights. When he found that there were no eggs to be had, it is said that he must have human beings instead of the two eggs, and that he would be satisfied with one every morning along with one egg.

There was nothing for it but to consent to his proposition without any demur, and content themselves with the prospect of being eaten up man by man.

Every morning the dragon beat, and the inhabitants of the village assembled to draw lots which should take to the dragon the one egg and himself. Everything was to be done in a just and orderly manner, no one, however high in station, was to be free from this dreadful tax.

But one day the whole of the town was plunged into grief when it was announced the lot had been drawn by the king's only daughter, a beautiful young girl. The king and the queen wrung their hands, and all the people wept for her sad fate; but still there was not one who offered to meet death in her place; that would have been an affront to the gods.

Nevertheless, it was written in the Book of Fate that the princess was not to become dragon food; for when she, with her parents and friends, all the authorities and the great people of the place, were proceeding along the road to the dragon's cave, they met a handsome, gallant-looking young knight, with a bold and fearless countenance. This was Sir George. When he saw their distress, he asked what the matter was, and being told the cause of their sorrow, he bade them be of good cheer, spurred his horse forward, and plunged his lance through the dragon's body. This daring deed and happy event naturally caused great rejoicing. The knight was received with great honor at Silles; he danced with the princess at the evening, and married her after getting half the kingdom as her dowry. When at length he died, he was promoted to a place among the saints.

This story is exceedingly old, so old that there is even some doubt of its truth. However, it is a recognized tradition everywhere, and there are many places besides Libya which are said to have been the scene of the valiant St. George's encounter with the dragon. Several of our good burghers insist that the feat actually took place near their respective towns; so that by their accounts, there must have been a great many dragons killed by a great many knights.

The fact probably is that St. George was a popular saint in the middle ages, and here in Denmark his name is kept in general remembrance by the use made of it. In reference, no doubt, to the dragon's poisonous breath, almost all the hospitals and infirmaries in the country have been dedicated to this saint. This is especially the case in a country town which has not its St. George's hospital, or hall, or street, wherein the remembrance of the saintly knight is preserved. It is also handed down to us in churches, in many of which there are statues, mostly carved in wood, and representing his fight with the dragon.

Such a group, doubtless one of the best and most distinguished of its age, both as regards the conception and the execution, is in the Museum of Northern Antiquities in Copenhagen; it came from Huzum, and is very spirited indeed. In the same museum is another statue of St. George and the Dragon, but it is much inferior to the one first mentioned, whose workmanship is ascribed to the celebrated sculptor in wood, Hans Bruggemann, who was born at Huzum, and lived at the commencement of the sixteenth century. It was the same artist who carved the much-admired altar in the cathedral of Schleswick, a work of art which has not been equalled by the sculptors of any age. This altar, upon which Bruggemann worked for seven years, was executed by him for the church of the Monastery of Bordesheim; from thence it was removed after he came to Schleswick, and the story goes that the artist and the monks there, as soon as they obtained it, deprived the artist of sight, in order that no other church should be able to boast of possessing any equally valuable work of his.

St. George is now, therefore, fast fading from remembrance; it is true that he lives as the tutelary saint of England, but his popularity is, nevertheless, on the wane, and no iron-manufacturer now-a-days thinks of adorning his stores with the saint's image. Fifty years ago it took its place on the iron work of the stores as regularly as did Adam and Eve.

Nevertheless, there is one place where the memory of him and his heroic deeds has remained fresh and unimpaired through centuries: it is one of the most romantic spots in Germany. In the little town of Furth, in the neighbourhood of the Bohemian borders, reminiscences of the hero-saint are brought forward annually on the occasion of one of those peculiar popular festivals, of which, in the southeast part of Germany there are so many. In this festival, which is called "der Drachenstich," the old tradition about the dragon is closely adhered to, and it is interesting to see how unchanged such a spectacle can remain in a secluded place, whilst everything in the great world has undergone one change after another.

On the Sunday previous to Ascension Day, a great crowd is always gathered in the afternoon in the market-place at Furth, many of whom have come from distant places. On one side of the market-place a platform is erected; a king's daughter, from some unknown land, with a small golden crown on her head, and a robe adorned with silver lace and shiny ornaments, takes her seat on a raised dais. Opposite to her the dragon is stationed. It is a frightful looking monster, made of wood, covered with

planted leather, and which derives motion and apparent life from two men concealed within it.

Sometimes it rushes with open mouth among the people, who, of course, retreat in haste, tumbling over each other. Sometimes it seizes a gipsy woman among the crowd, and to the great amusement of the spectators, drags her flat on from off her head. Presently the monster, rising from the other side of the market-place, a knight on horseback, entirely clad in armour, is followed by a troop of halberdiers; he dashes forward, salutes respectfully the king's daughter, and asks her, in verse, what is the reason of her sorrowful aspect. She replies that she is waiting for the dragon to devour her.

The knight endeavors to comfort her, and assures her he will stand by her when the dragon approaches. But she entreats him to fly, if he would not also meet death.

"Fly!" exclaims the knight, always in verse; "no, I am not afraid; but with my good sword and my strong arm I will slay the monster!"

Then the dragon begins to come nearer, the hero rides forward to meet him, and plunges his lance deep into his throat. Now the most effective scene takes place, in the dragon's mouth there is concealed a bladder which is filled with blood, and it is not always easy to hit upon it; dragon's blood must flow, and you betide the knight if he misses the bladder! he is greeted with the most fearful ridicule and scorn.

But most frequently the blood streams from the mouth, the knight draws his sword and strikes it manfully on the monster's head. At length he fires a pistol, and with this finishes the ceremony.

At the feet of the king's daughter the knight describes his valiant deed. She smiles kindly on him, and presents him with a wreath, which she herself binds round his arm; at her side he repairs to an inn, where the sound of violins and flutes is heard, and for that evening he is the hero, the brave knight who has won the king's daughter and half of his kingdom.—*Bentley's Miscellany.*

THE SONGS OF THE STREET.

(From *Echoes from the Clubs*.)

Perhaps a slight apology is needed for introducing a vulgar subject to the readers of *Echoes*. If so, it is to be found in the title of Victor Hugo's last-published volume of poems. Since the author of the "Roi sans Ours" and the "Burgraves" has designed to write the "Chansons des Rues et des Bois," it is surely no derogation to speak of them here. Besides, famous men in all ages have written for the street and the people. Indeed, it is hard to commence an article on the music of the humbler Burrows and Benjamins of the present day without a reference to the oft-quoted remark of Fletcher of Saltoun; one of those happy quotable sayings that do more towards securing popular fame for a man than a dozen written volumes would do. Had Fletcher's aspirations been gratified to the extent which he desired, our ears would probably have been greeted by strains more elevated in sentiment than those which now salute them at every street corner. This remark allows him to have been a gentleman of laudable ambition and correct taste, some portion of which latter feeling might have been transmitted, like the mantle of the prophet Elijah, to his successors.

These songs generally emanate from the various Music Halls, and their leading feature is their autobiographical and narrative character. Whether they refer to some fair going of the gentler sex, or contain an account of the supposed sad position of the singer, the songs which become popular are mostly in the first person. The singer may be either a Howling Swell, a Jolly Dog, Costermonger Joe, Champagne Charlie, the self-denying Joseph, or the Chinkalakey Cove, and as much confine himself to a general sketch of his mode of living, or he may, as the Monstrous Man or the Broken-hearted Shepherd deplore the fatigues of the object of his affections. The cruel conduct of the aforesaid object is continually dinned into the ears. If she has not danced away with a calico-painter's clerk or with that cursed Jenny Riddle, she has flown through the air on a flying trapeze, levitated with Leybourne, turned out a cruel deceiver, fallen in love with a German handmaid, eloped with an organ-grinder, gone away with the ugly driver of a donkey cart. Three-fourths of these songs for the last four years have turned upon female perfidy, a feature of public taste which naturally leads us to believe that the predominance of such a theme in the music hall songs is due for a preference to it on the part of the audience. The choruses of such ditties are taken up vigorously, and they seldom fail to become popular. Their success is "immense!" but why is it not? Have the greater portions of the audiences of Vaux, Lloyd, and Leybourne been jilted, and in despair taken to beer, tobacco, and music? Is it a savage satisfaction to them to learn that others have been as luckless as they—that Polly Perkins has left her milkman; that the girl who broke the sewing-machine was false to her lover; that Amelia was always fond of soldiers; that Susan Jay, a preferred policeman, and that Jessie at the railway bar was a general fiend? Do they derive comfort from the fact that they are not the only sufferers? Such would really seem to be the case, though, after all, they may be simply enjoying the spectacle of the unhappiness of others, without any high predilection for such a theme as we always heard most heartily at that portion of a pantomime where the red-hot poker was most liberally applied. Sometimes, however, things do go well. Pretty Femina did not say "no," neither did Sarah with the lovely golden hair; and latterly pretty Mary has followed their good example.

Still, a love of fair play impels us to speak a few words in favour of these melodies. As far as music goes, many of them are fully equal to Offenbach's popular airs, and indeed some are absolutely surpassed from the opera by that composer, who, as he is by no means above an occasional playful parody of his own music, is perhaps only retributive justice. Others are fashionable value tunes suitably modified, as, for example, "The Broken-hearted Shepherd," "Dreams of Childhood," "I like to be a Swell," the "Coldstream Guards," and "Fifty years ago," the "Belgian" waltz.

On the other hand, a number of them, after being popularized in the street, make their first appearance in good society in the parlour and the drawing-room. There are many good features in the street songs proper, as a leader would say, or improper, as elderly ladies may observe of to-day. In the first place their morality is unimpeachable. When they do turn, which is very seldom the case, upon any little deviation from the right path, they usually wind up with the fearful threat, "I shall be a bad man," which is a most effective and salutary lesson.

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Postscript justice is almost always accorded. Did not the young lady who quitted her accepted suitor for the sake of the fascinating acrobat have to go through a variety of evolutions on the flying trapeze—an exercise to which, with all due deference to Mlle. Azella, a spell upon the treadmill would be absolutely repulsive? Sometimes, however, it is admitted that British gallantry allows the female offender to get off clear. Love is a frequent theme, but the suitor's intentions are invariably strictly and honourably, whether he be a man of letters or sketches a picture of future matrimonial bliss.

Occasionally a bit of the old sentimental style crops up; "Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer," and "Beautiful Isle of the Sea," are instances of this. The American has left its traces in "Clory, Hallelujah," "Tramp, tramp, tramp," and "When Johnny comes marching home," whilst "Dixie," anglicized as "Nancy in the Strand," created a perfect furore, and had one of the longest runs on record. One remarkable fact well deserves mentioning. Despite our being a thoroughly nautical nation, one scarcely ever hears a sea-song in the streets nowadays. Without going to the tunes of Dithy, one can remember the days when Henry Russell, the sea-song was the rage; but beyond "On board the Kangaroo," which turns upon the inevitable faithfulness of womankind, "Once he was a gay young sailor," which can hardly be classed as a sea-song at all, and "Good bye, John," we have had nothing of late years with the faintest smack of the briny.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Gazette des Evénements* publishes the following fragment of a letter from the Empress Eugénie (date not given), protesting against the slattery which has been heaped upon her on account of her visit to a provincial cholera hospital two years ago:—"I dislike the fuss that has been made about my journey to Amiens. There was no courage or merit in that visit—nothing but a simple duty of my position, which I am very happy to have fulfilled. I never talk to my doctors of humors; I never let anybody, and indeed, it is likely that more than one poor patient must have been inconvenienced by the preparations made in the wards for my reception. Let us reserve high-sounding words for really great things, such as, for example, the sublime devotedness of the nuns, who are not content with visiting the sick for an hour, as I did, but remain with them till they recover or die."

GRANTING BIRDS.—In our notice of rare fossils, we have at times mentioned the footprints of gigantic birds found in the sandstone of New England. What kind of bird it could have been that made such prints, has long been a question among paleontologists, and in some instances the question has been complicated by the existence of a rounded groove, when runs along some of the slabs between the footprints. What sort of a creature was it that made them? Prof. Huxley has answered the question, having been led thereto by his researches into the affinities between birds and reptiles, during which he has found reason for believing that the pterodactyl did at times walk erect. Hence, it was that huge creature of the primeval world that made so-called bird-tracks, when walking so to speak, on its hind legs; and its tail, while in this position, trailing on the soft mud, left the hollow groove which has so long been a puzzle to naturalists. This notion is ingenious, and worthy of Prof. Huxley, and we gladly admit to making it known. By the way, the Geological Society have elected the Professor their President, and therein have shown their appreciation of science.

A LESSON IN POLITENESS.—A very gentle, independent-looking man was seen to enter church in time of service—the congregation stared—he advanced a few steps, and, deliberately surveying the whole aisle, commenced a march up the aisle. Not a few were opened; the audience were too busy for civility. He wheeled, and in the same manner made a march, dipping his head as if to the "March in Saul," and then, a few moments after he re-entered with a huge block on his shoulders, as heavy as he could well stagger under; his countenance was immovable. Again the good people stared and half rose from their seats with their books in their hands. At length he placed the block in the centre of the principal passage, and seated himself upon it. Thus for the first time the church was felt. Every pew-door in the house was instantly flung open. But no, the gentleman—he came there not for disturbance—he moved not, smiled not, but preserved the utmost decorum until the service was concluded, when he shouldered his block and replaced it where he had found it. The congregation is now the most polite and attentive to strangers of any in America.

PAIRS AND PLEASURES OF RETORTING.—The most trying trial for the reporter is to take a full note of the remarks of a very rapid speaker, then his labours are greater almost than he can endure. I have known one of my acquaintance make a full day for days after reporting certain admirable public speakers. Two gentlemen of great talent and no doubt in other respects truly estimable, are in particular the horror of all reporters who have once encountered them. Sickness, palpitation of the heart, and after physical protestations have allowed the noting down of their addresses, delivered with a jerky rapidity, which, though not unpleasant to listen to, is simply frightful to report. Happily, neither of these eminent men sits in the House of Commons; but in Sir George Grey, and Mr. W. E. Forster, the parliamentary reporters have to deal with men whose speeches it is scarcely less difficult to record fully and faithfully. The rapidity with which these statesmen speak is simply an incurable habit; for they cannot never utter a single sentence without having a positive inflict upon fellow-reporters the tortuous path which many of the reporters who take down their words have to suffer. Against such speakers as I have named, however, we must put men like Mr. Bright, Mr. Gladstone, and Mr. Disraeli. To a competent short-hand writer, nothing is more delightful than the task of reporting these men. They speak clearly, deliberately, and calmly. Every word that they utter is distinctly pronounced, and nothing is lost by the reporters. In fact, these gentlemen, to use a cant phrase, speak to be reported; and I have known Mr. Bright, in the heat of a public meeting, when the last word of his sentence has been lost in the ringing cheers of the audience, quietly repeat that word to the reporters sitting beneath him. No wonder that he is a favourite with the "gallery."—*Chamber's Journal.*

This most delicious and sustaining beverage that can be drunk during hot weather is good strong tea cooled down with lumps of ice. It should be only slightly sweetened, without milk, and flavoured with a few slices of lemon, which are infused at the time the tea is first made. A jug of lemonade at hand would suit the complaint of many of our readers to a T.—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

An extraordinary sale of dogs captured by the police took place at Cromorne, and never was such a combination of characters assembled. Side by side stood an old lady to bid for her dog, a dog-thief to steal it before she got it home, and all the dog-fancy of London were present to chaff the police at their new avocation of dog-lifting. There were sixty-eight lots put up for sale, some of which were valuable. The prices were very low, the sale altogether realizing about £20.

The *Telegraph*, of Kiel, says that the peasants of a neighbouring district had recourse the other day to a singular mode of procuring rain. They dug up the coffin of a member of the sect of Old-Believers, who was actually dead December, out of the churchyard, and raising the corpse struck it on the head, saying "Give us rain." At the same time several other peasants poured water on the body; it was then replaced in the coffin and buried again in its old place in the churchyard. In other parts of Russia the peasantry believe that a drought is caused by witches keeping the rain-gods away from their pastures. He is usually accompanied by one or more girls, who sing in chorus while he performs the ceremony. In Wallachia there is a superstition that witches have power over the weather only on Tuesdays and Fridays.

"EXOTIC TOURISTS" writes a correspondent at Rome, "had better be careful how they visit the Church of St. Agostino. The other day the devotees there were seized with the impression that two strangers were on their knees before the image of the Madonna were thieves and were seeking, under cover of their prayers, to despoil the shrine. Instantly there was a rush on the interlopers, and they were so roughly handled that they gladly gave themselves up to the gendarmes, whom the disturbance brought to the spot. But the gendarmes proved more unmerciful than the fanatics; for the two captives were no sooner brought to prison than they were, without examination, subjected to such a cruel flogging that they became insensible. The warden of the prison took three several buckets of water over their heads as a restorative, but with very bad effect, and it became necessary to report their condition to the authorities. Monsieur Raudi inquired into the case, and it was then discovered that the supposed culprits were Italian gentlemen, and travelling for pleasure. There is, however, no lack of thieves in the Pontifical States, and about a week ago the gendarmes had a combat with a band of 250 thieves of the province of Frosinone, and killed one of the brigands."

GARRICK'S FAREWELL.—The piece selected was the "Wonder," and it was announced with Garrick's usual good taste, simply as a performance for "the benefit of the Theatrical Fund." No gigantic posters, no newspaper puff, clamorously invoked the public interest. The town knew only too well what was going to lose, and every corner of the theatre was crammed. In his zeal for the charity of which he was the founder, and to which this "mean" man contributed over £5,000, Garrick had written an occasional prologue, to bespeak the goodwill of his audience in its favour. It has all his wonted vivacity and point, and one line—

"A fellow-feeling makes one wondrous kind—has passed into a household phrase. This he spoke as only he could speak such things. He had entire command of his spirits, and he even thought that he never played. You felt to more advantage. Garrick, who wrote to Madame Necker, eight days afterwards; but when it came to taking the last farewell, he adds—"I not only lost the use of my voice, but of my limbs, too; it was indeed, as I said, a most awful moment. You would not have thought an English audience void of feeling, if you had then seen a friend of mine, after I had left the stage and after he had seen them, they would not suffer the little piece to go on, nor would the actors perform, they were so affected; in short, the public was very generous, and I am most grateful." Garrick Correspondence," ii. 161. To do consistency for the last time what has been the work and the delight of a life would agitate the stoutest heart; but to do it in the face of those whose sympathy has been your best reward, one would suppose almost too much for endurance. That Garrick felt this in plain. His parting words were full of feeling and solemnity—"It has been a wondrous day," he said, "for persons in my situation to address you in a farewell epilogue. I had the same intention, and turned my thoughts that way; but I found myself then as incapable of writing such an epilogue as it should be now of speaking it. The jangle of rhyme and the language of fiction would but ill suit my present feelings. This is to me a very awful moment; it is no less than parting for ever with those from whom I have received the greatest kindness, and upon the spot where that kindness and your favor was enjoyed. (Here his voice failed him; and he paused, till relieved by tears.) What ever may be the changes of my future life, the deepest impression of your kindness will always remain here—here, in my heart, fixed and unalterable. I will very readily agree to my successors having more skill and ability for their station than I have had; but I defy them all to take more unbroken pains for your favor, or to be more truly sensible of it, than is your grateful, humble servant." On this, writes Mr. Fitzgerald, "he retired slowly up the stage; his eyes fixed upon them with a lingering longing. Then stopped. The shouts of applause from that brilliant amphitheatre were broken by sobs and tears. To his eyes were borne from many quarters the most beautiful and brilliant, there turned wisely again and again to that sea of sympathetic faces, and at last, with an effort, he tore himself from their view, and so without fuss or flourish—true genius and gentleman as he was—passed from the stage the greatest actor of modern times."—*Quarterly Review.*

THE BURNING STAR.—The following account of an event more awful and sublime than the most vivid imagination can conceive is given by Edwin Durkin, of the Royal Observatory, England. It is the only one of several similar cases on record. In May last a star blazed forth in the Northern Crown and was of the second magnitude. The astronomers gave it immediate scientific observation and recorded the results in technical terms which need not be repeated: "There can be little doubt that, from some cause unknown to us, it must have been the subject of a terrible catastrophe at a period perhaps distant; for it must be borne in mind that owing to its firm belief that the wonderful object was actually in flames, if we were inclined to speculate on this unique astronomical phenomenon, or the probable consequences arising from such a sudden outbreak of fiery gas, what an extensive subject for contemplation is opened to us! Astronomically we have known this minute star without suspicion; it has been classified with others of singular magnitude; it has been one of many millions of stars; while now it will be remembered by all future generations as one of the most celebrated stars of the universe. Or let our speculation be carried a little further, and let us reasonably suppose this small and hitherto visible object to be an immense globe like our own and surrounded probably with planets and satellites depending upon their centre for light and heat; what would be the effect of this sudden conflagration on them? It makes one almost shudder at the idea of a system of worlds being annihilated at once without warning, but such must doubtless be the fact. We, however, in this quiet world of ours, can scarcely, perhaps, realize such a catastrophe; but were our sun, which is only a star analogous to those in the heavens around us, to be suddenly ignited in a similar manner to this distant unknown sun, all its attendant planets and satellites, the earth included, would be destroyed."

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.
Saturday, September 12th, 1868.
At 1300 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

* * THERE MUST BE CONSIDERED EXTREME RATES.

Butcher Meat.

	Price.	Highland Cattle.	Cash.
Beef Steak, - - -	catty	190	170
" Roast, - - -	"	160	170
" Soup, - - -	"	180	120
Bullocks' Brains, - - -	per set	50	45
" Tongue, - - -	"	300	250
" Heart, - - -	"	"	"
" Tail, - - -	each	120	110
" Feet, - - -	"	50	40
" Tripe (undressed), - - -	catty	60	40
" Liver, - - -	"	80	70
Pork, Leg, - - -	"	180	170
" Chop, - - -	"	180	170
" Fat for Lard, - - -	"	120	110
Pigs' Fry, - - -	"	200	190
" Oskilings, - - -	"	90	70
" Feet, - - -	"	120	110
" Head, - - -	"	150	140
" Liver, - - -	"	130	120
Mutton Leg, - - -	lb.	450	430
" Chop, - - -	"	450	430
Mutton Liver, - - -	"	180	160
Saukling Pigs, - - -	"	180	160
Calves' Head and Feet, - - -	each	500	450
Sheep's Head and Feet, - - -	"	450	400
Bacon, English, - - -	lb.	390	370
" Fulechau, - - -	"	275	260
Hams, Chinese, - - -	"	275	260
" American, - - -	"	400	380
" English, - - -	"	400	380
Kidneys, Bullocks', - - -	each	60	50
" Pigs', - - -	"	50	40
" Sheep's, - - -	"	80	70
Sheep's Heart, - - -	"	50	40
Pork Sausages, - - -	catty	160	150
Goats' Meat, - - -	"	300	290
" Head and Feet set, - - -	"	400	380

Goose, - - - catty 170 160

Ducks, - - - each 155 140

Teal, - - - each 155 140

Turkeys, - - - catty 650 630

Pheasants, Cuck, - - - each 2600 2000

" Hen, - - - each 1800 1700

Pigeons, - - - catty 200 190

Quail, - - - catty 220 210

Fowls, - - - catty 140 130

Capon, - - - dozen 145 140

Hon Eggs, - - - dozen 145 140

Duck Eggs, - - - dozen 160 150

Salt Eggs, - - - each 140 130

Dried Ducks, - - - each 140 130

Salps, - - - each 430 420

Partridges, - - - each 1300 1200

Wild Geese, - - - each 1300 1200

Wild Ducks, - - - each 1300 1200

Band Hill Birds, - - - each 1300 1200

Hill Snipes, - - - each 1300 1200

Sparrows, - - - per doz. 1300 1200

Wild Birds, - - - each 700 600

Rice Pigeons, - - - each 155 150

Live Fish, - - - catty 160 150

Eels, - - - catty 240 200

Oysters, - - - catty 150 140

Shrimps, - - - catty 160 140

Crabs, - - - catty 120 110

Prawns, - - - catty 180 140

Lobsters, - - - catty 240 200

Frogs, - - - catty 220 180

Small Turtles, - - - catty 420 400

Large Turtles, - - - catty 360 340

Large Fresh Fish, - - - catty 120 110

Small do, - - - catty 120 110

Monklets Small, - - - catty 80 70

Onion Eels Small, - - - catty 80 70

Small Fish, - - - catty 140 120

Small Fish, - - - catty 120 100

Fresh Soles, - - - catty 170 160

Canton Salmon, - - - catty 180 160

Rock Fish, - - - catty 200 180

Shark Fish, - - - catty 80 70

Skate, - - - catty 80 70

Turbot, - - - catty 100 80

Live Fish, - - - catty 160 150

Eels, - - - catty 240 200

Oysters, - - - catty 150 140

Shrimps, - - - catty 160 140

Crabs, - - - catty 120 110

Prawns

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Hongkong, September 14, 1894